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consult with North Korea to review the energy component of the Agreed Framework to develop alternate energy sources.

5. Security assurances: The United States, along with the Republic of Korea and Japan, should propose a six-party (the United States, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, and North Korea) meeting to deal with the security of North Korea. A multilateral commitment should be based on the pledges made in Kim Dae Jung's inaugural address—that we have no intent to implode North Korea, to absorb North Korea, or to force North Korea to change its political system. Assurances could run the gamut from a pledge of nonaggression to a commitment to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of North Korea. Our goal should be to foster an environment making it as easy as possible for Pyongyang to choose reform.

The United States and its allies should make it clear that we are prepared to coexist with a less threatening regime in the North.

6. Normalization: If North Korea satisfies our security concerns, the United States should be prepared to move toward full normalization of relations.

SHOULD DIPLOMACY FAIL

The one enduring element of this initiative—irrespective of North Korea's response—is the reinforcing of U.S. leadership in maintaining stability and enhancing security in this critical region. The U.S. effort to strengthen security cooperation with our key allies—the Republic of Korea and Japan—is an integral part of this leadership and becomes even more central to regional security.

The virtue of this initiative is that it will test North Korea's intentions, discover whether diplomacy holds any real possibility of yielding positive results, and, in the process, restore U.S. leadership. This would enable us to bolster a coalition to deter and contain North Korea. It is aimed at leaving Pyongyang significantly worse off than if it had chosen a future of cooperation on mutually beneficial terms.

Should diplomacy fail, the United States would have to consider two alternative courses, neither of which is attractive. One is to live with and deter a nuclear North Korea armed with delivery systems, with all its implications for the region. The other is preemption, with the attendant uncertainties.

Strengthened deterrence and containment. This would involve a more ready and robust posture, including a willingness to interdict North Korean missile exports on the high seas. Our posture in the wake of a failure of diplomacy would position the United States and its allies to enforce "red lines."

Preemption. We recognize the dangers and difficulties associated with this option. To be considered, any such initiative must be based on precise knowledge of facilities, assessment of probable success, and clear understanding with our allies of the risks.

We are under no illusions about the prospects for success of the comprehensive package outlined above. The issues are serious and the implications of a failure of diplomacy are profound.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATION OF 90 YEARS ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to honor the men and women of St. Joseph's Parish, West Allis, Wisconsin, as they celebrate the church's proud heritage and its 90th anniversary with a special Mass and dinner on March 21st.

Shortly after the turn of the century, the steady expansion of farm and industrial machinery firms led many immigrants to the rolling fields and wide-open spaces of the city of West Allis. Satisfied with a sense of security and prosperity offered by West Allis, many Polish immigrants settled in the city. These men and women soon approached the Milwaukee Archdiocese for permission to erect a church and school in their own new neighborhood, one which would praise God in their native tongue and further teach and strengthen them and their growing families. In 1906, the Archbishop agreed to send the new parish a Polish speaking priest for their church and Polish speaking nuns for their school. At a November meeting the name Saint Joseph was chosen as Patron of this new church.

A temporary pastor was appointed and the beginnings of St. Joseph's parish were slow. However, once a definite site for the parish church and school were agreed upon, things moved quickly. Twenty lots on Mitchell Street, between 64th and 65th Street, the present site of St. Joseph's, were purchased at a cost of \$2,200. The first resident pastor, Father Anton Kierzek, was appointed in the fall of 1908. The building's cornerstone was laid in March of 1909 and the wooden two-story structure, built for \$7,500, was dedicated in May.

Thus, the works and deeds of a small group of Polish immigrants were successful in erecting a temple for worship and a school to train and rear their offspring. The city of West Allis grew rapidly; local industries flourished. More Polish families built homes near the parish. In 1924, plans for a new parish building, both chapel and school, were completed. This structure, built of block and brick, has become a familiar landmark in the city to the present.

A roll call of the parish leaders over the years reveals traditional Polish names: Szukalski, Lipinski, Iglinski, Barczak, Makowski, Bieniewski, and Barszczewski. The names of the parish priests since the early 1960s continues that Polish tradition: Fathers Peksa, Piechowski and the current priest, Father James Posanski.

Congratulations to the men, women and families of St. Joseph's Parish on your proud heritage and 90 years of service and worship. May God continue to bless each and every one of the parish members as they face new challenges.

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TRIBUTE TO TERRY "TED" OLIVER

HON. NICK SMITH

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and lament the passing of Mr. Terry "Ted" Oliver, a true hero and selfless contributor to the community of Eaton Rapids, MI.

Mr. Oliver was assistant fire chief and a proud member of Eaton Rapids' volunteer fire department. His family, fellow fire fighters, and the community as a whole all suffered a profound loss when Ted died fighting a residential fire on the 19th of this past month.

Fire fighters like Ted risk their lives each day to protect our lives, homes, businesses, and belongings. Ted Oliver undertook this duty for 33 years. During this time he developed a reputation for being a dedicated, selfless, mentor and friend. He was always enthusiastic about donating his time and energy to the fire department, but his contributions did not end there.

Eaton Rapids also remembers Ted as a local humanitarian and Good Samaritan. He was well known as a generous neighbor who would shovel driveways, wash windows, and fix anything from bicycles to automobiles for members of the community who needed his assistance. He is survived by Carol, his wife of 38 years, 4 children, 14 grandchildren, and an entire community that mourns his loss.

Dozens of fire trucks and hundreds of mourners attended Ted's February 22 memorial service to pay their respects and honor the life of this local hero. I myself was honored to visit the National Firefighters' Memorial this past Monday, where Ted's name was posted and the flag was lowered in his honor. Today, I rise before this Congress of the United States of America, to likewise honor and pay tribute to the life of this great and beloved citizen.

I believe Mr. Richard Freer, Eaton Rapids' fire chief, best expressed the thoughts of the department and the community with the words, "We can put someone in his place, but we'll never replace him."

LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE 50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM ACT

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 4, 1999

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation which is being introduced today by Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES-NORTON with the four Congressional delegates as cosponsors. The legislation would amend the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act to extend the program by an additional year for the purpose of including the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands.